

Notes:

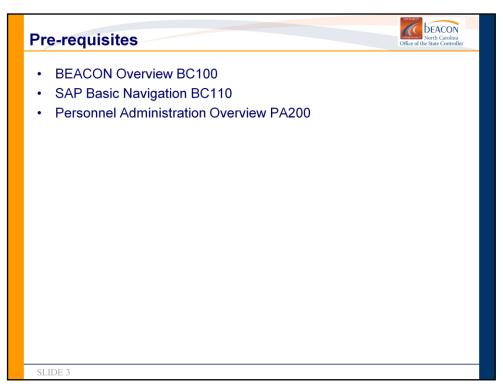
Welcome to BEACON *PA210 - Terms, Concepts, and Display Data* training course.



The course introduction is an opportunity to get to know the others who are attending class as well as to agree on classroom courtesy. The instructor will inform you about the building facilities and when breaks will occur.

Please make sure you receive the credit you deserve for attending class by signing the attendance sheet.

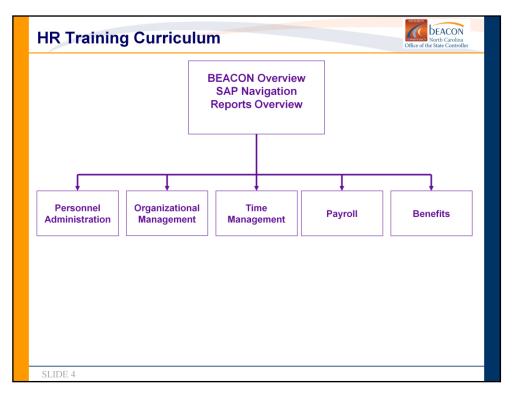
**Notes:** 



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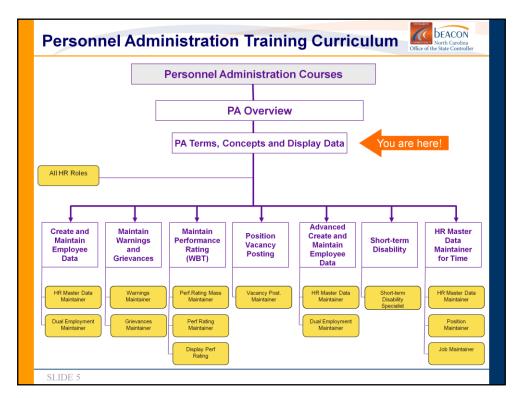
There are three pre-requisites that you must take before attending this class. Attending these pre-requisites ensures that you are adequately prepared to learn the new processes, concepts, terms and data entry skills that are covered in this course.

You may also find it useful to take the Employee Self Service and Manager Self Service courses, although they are not required for the PA curriculum. However, they are mandatory for other requirements.



The BEACON HR/ Payroll training program comprises several courses and different modules. Based on your HR role, you will attend courses in the Personnel Administration module.

**Notes:** 

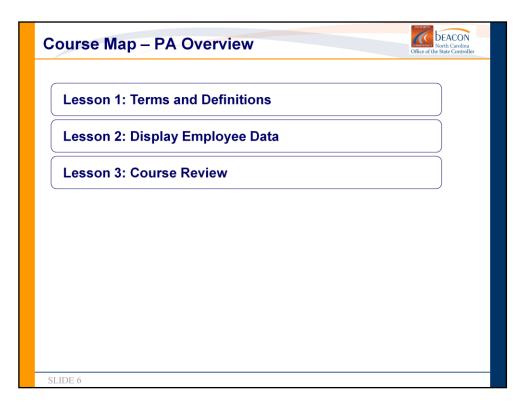


Within the Personnel Administration module, there are several courses. Everyone attends this first course, *Personnel Administration Overview*. Your position determines which additional courses you may be required to attend.

In addition to the above courses, there are several web-based courses available:

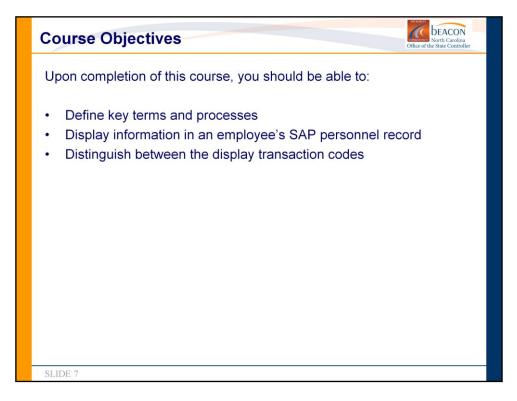
- BEACON Overview
- Basic Navigation
- Personnel Administration Overview (PA200)

**Notes:** 



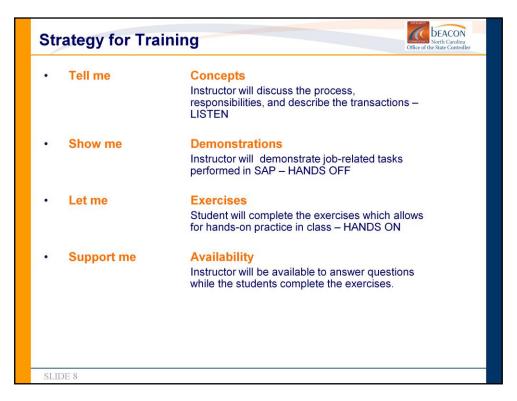
All of the job aids and simulations that are used in this class are available on BEACON University. For the most up-to-date versions, you should always use the materials on the BEACON University website.

Notes:



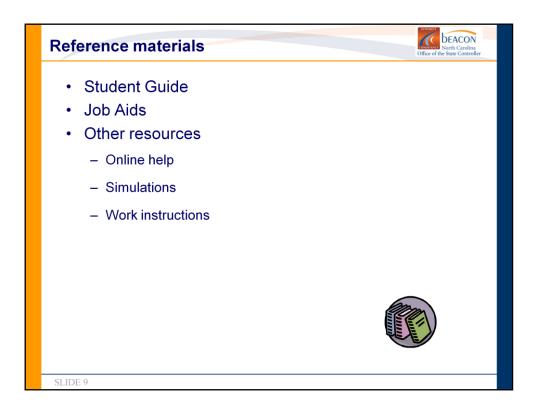
This course is designed to provide you with general knowledge about Personnel Administration and how to display data.

Notes:



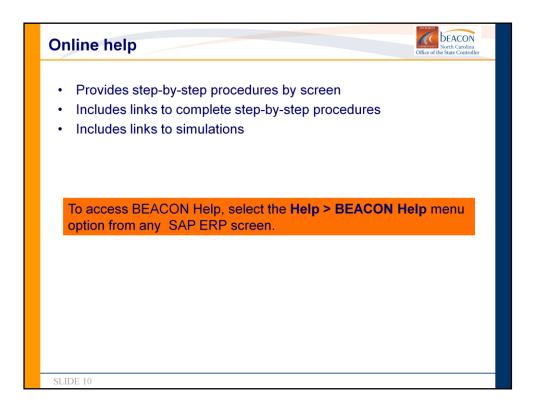
The Terms, Concepts, and Display Data Guide provides a copy of the PowerPoint presentation used in the classroom training. Observe that space is available for you to write notes. You can use the guide as a reference when you return to the workplace. For example, you can use the exercises for practicing in the SAP training environment.

### Notes:



Simulations let you practice using SAP in a clearly defined and safe environment. Each simulation has instructions to guide you through the task. Simulations are available only for select transactions.

## **Notes:**



# Notes:

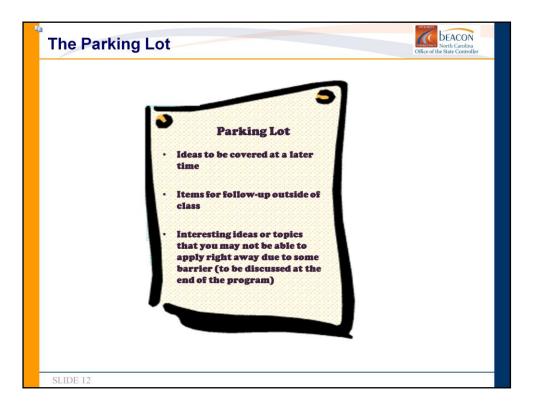
# Attend the applicable training class Be actively involved and participate in training Practice after training SLIDE 11

This course, as is true with all of the HR courses, is not designed for your specific division or agency procedures and policies. The training does not include all of the scenarios you encounter in your current job role. Instead, the courses in the Personnel Administration curriculum are designed with two purposes in mind:

- To give you the basic knowledge and skills you need in order to perform your tasks in the SAP application as well as to perform any related business processes.
- To demonstrate how you can further develop your skills by using the classroom materials, Work Instructions, Online Help and practice sessions to continue your SAP education after training is completed.

As you can see, you play an active role in your training development. BEACON SAP HR/Payroll training is designed to ensure that you have the information you need in order to perform your duties and responsibilities.

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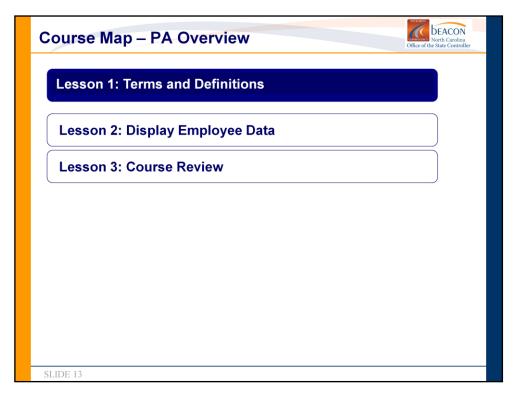


The *Parking Lot* will be used to record any concerns, expectations, and questions that cannot be answered during the class. If needed, your instructors will follow up with answers to questions that could not be answered in class.

When you think of a concern, ask the instructor. If the instructor /navigator cannot answer the question, it will be forwarded to the BEACON Training office. The Training Solutions Center will contact the subject matter experts to determine an answer and will notify the instructor of the answer.

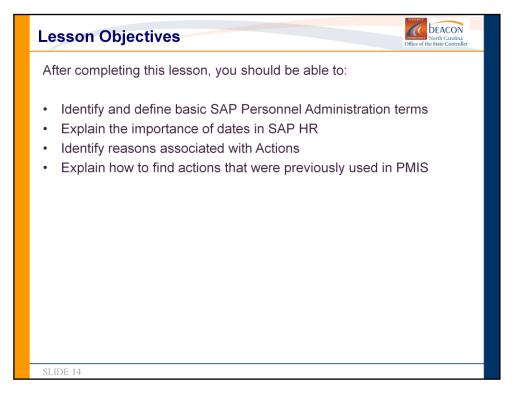
The instructor will share the answer if it is received before the end of class. If an expectation or concern cannot be addressed in class, the instructor will place it on a parking lot, research it, and provide the class with a response at a later date.

### Notes:



All of the job aids and simulations that are used in this class are available on BEACON University. For the most up-to-date versions, you should always use the materials on the BEACON University website.

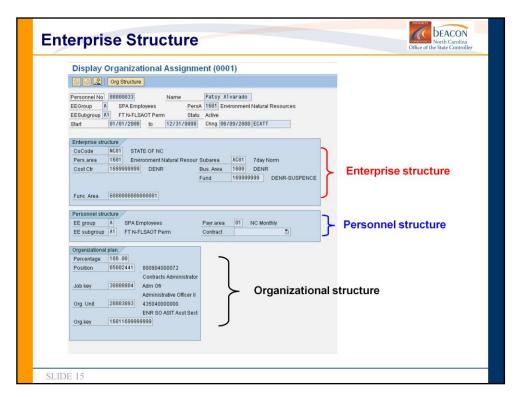
**Notes:** 



In order to communicate effectively, it is important that everyone has the same understanding of new terms and concepts in the Project BEACON environment.

This lesson provides terms that will become familiar to you. Each term is explained in detail in the next pages.

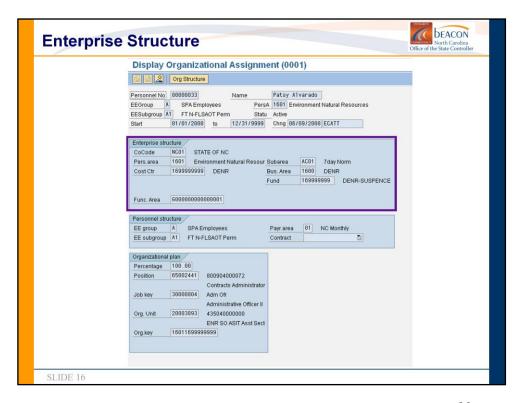
Notes:



SAP uses the following areas to organize organizational and employee information:

- Enterprise Structure
- Personnel Areas
- Organizational Structure

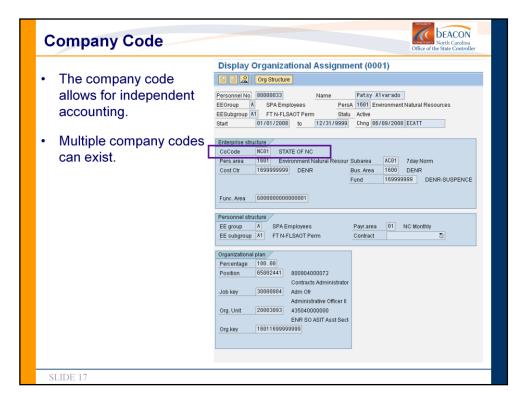
Notes:



The Enterprise structure defines the legal and financial (fiscal) structure of the State of North Carolina and is comprised of:

- Company Code
- Personnel Areas
- Personnel Sub-Areas
- Cost Center
- Functional Area
- Fund
- Business Area

Notes:



A **Company Code** is an HR integration point with SAP financial accounting applications and is an integral part of an employee's HR record through the connection with Personnel Administration. The Company Code represents the highest levels of the organizational structure. The State of North Carolina will use two company codes: NC01 and NC02. All agencies, except Transportation and Employment Security Commission, use NC01.

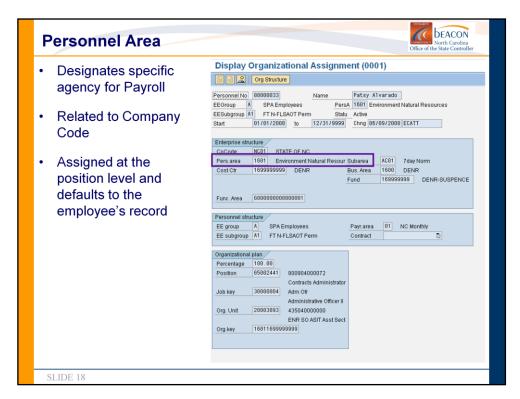
### NC01 - State of North Carolina - NCAS

NC01 represents primary government agencies and component units which use NCAS (North Carolina Accounting System) as their main accounting system. Until NCAS is replaced, payroll financial postings from company code NC01 will be interfaced to NCAS.

### NC02 - State of North Carolina - Others

NC02 represents any primary government agency or component unit that does *not* use NCAS as its primary accounting system, but is included in the HR/Payroll project for processing payroll transactions. These agencies or component units have their own accounting system and chart of accounts, and require payroll entries to be interfaced to their accounting systems.

Notes:



The **Personnel Area** is tied directly to the company code and is used by Payroll to identify the specific agency for whom the employee works. A company code can include one or more Personnel Areas. Personnel Area is important for selecting dates for reporting. Personnel areas determine where wages and salaries are posted and from where they are paid. Some examples are:

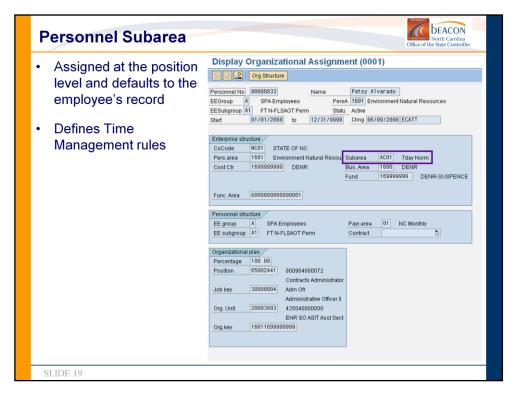
### **Company Code NC01**

- 1401 State Controller
- 1601 Environmental and Natural Sciences
- Z101 State Personnel
- 8701 School of Science and Math

### **Company Code NC02**

- 1501 Transportation
- 4401 Employment Security Commission

Notes:



The **Personnel Subarea (PSA)** further defines the Personnel Area. PSA has been designed to identify various working schedules so that Time Management can define groups of specific time entry rules (for example, 7-day schedule; 24/7 etc.). PSA groups similar jobs to conform to time and attendance rules. There are five key elements that determine an employee's Personnel Subarea assignment:

- Calendar assignment
- Relationship to the state (regular vs. temp vs. elected vs. contractor)
- Quota accrual rules/requirements
- Work schedule rule (to restrict the available work schedules)
- Working period (which defines Overtime Period)

See the *Personnel Area and Subarea* (PSA) Job Aid for detailed information concerning the relevant PSAs associated with each Personnel Area. Job Aids are accessible online at the BEACON University website:

www.BEACON.nc.gov/training/index.html

Notes:



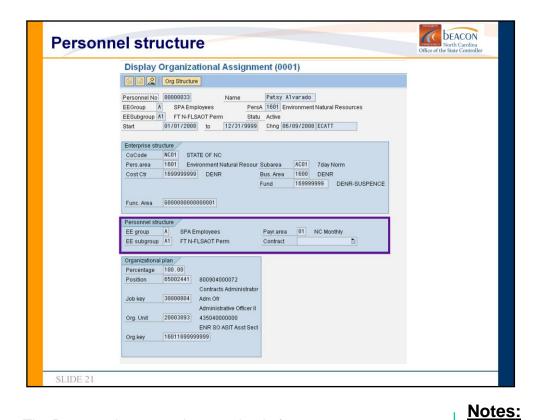
The **Cost Center, Functional Area** and **Fund** fields will default from the Organizational Unit and therefore be grayed out. There is only one Functional Area for the whole *State*. There is only one default Cost Center and one default Fund per *Agency*. Neither the Functional Area nor the Fund are associated with the position.

A **Business Area** is a unit within a company code used by Finance. The Business Area is the lowest level at which a complete set of income statements and balance sheets can be processed. The Business Area represents a separate area of operations or responsibilities within an organization.

In most cases, the Business Area represents an Agency. The exceptions are:

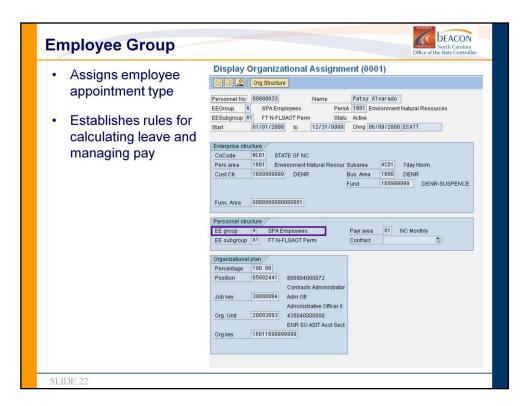
- Justice (SBI)
- HHS (403-b)
- CCPS (Highway Patrol)

Notes:



The Personnel structure is comprised of:

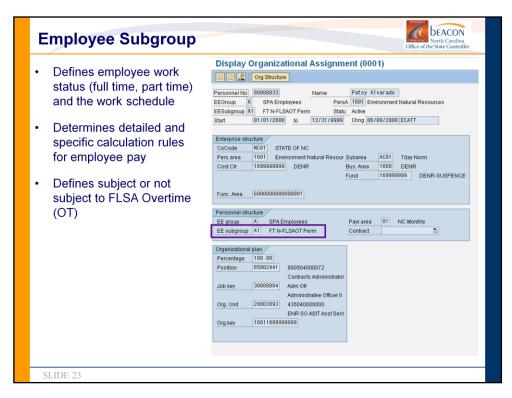
- Employee Group
- Employee Subgroup
- Payroll Area



In addition to identifying the employment status and the employee's relationship to the State, the **Employee Group** also establishes business rules for calculating leave and personnel calculation rules for managing employee pay. This also provides for benefit eligibility determination in concert with further use in alternative reporting combinations. The table below illustrates just a few examples of the State of North Carolina Employee Groups.

- A SPA Employee (subject to State Personnel Act)
- B SPA Law Enforcement (subject to State Personnel Act)
- K EPA Employees (Exempt from State Personnel Act)
- O Supplemental Staff (temporaries, pick up firefighter, National guard, contractor, etc.)

Notes:



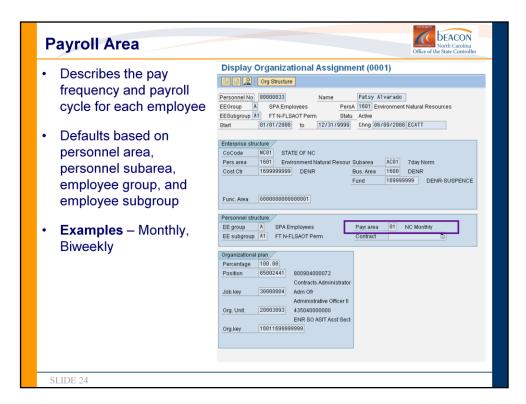
The **Employee Subgroup** defines whether the employee is subject or not subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime, and full-time/part-time status. It is also used to determine other types of Personnel Calculation Rules specific to the combination of groups and sub-groups. The employee subgroup for the Personnel Calculation Rule allows payroll to define different payroll procedures for different employee subgroups. Some examples are:

- A1 FTN-FLSAOT Perm [Full Time Not-(subject to) FLSA Overtime –
  - Permanent]
- B1 FTS-FLSAOT Perm [Full time Subject (to) FLSA Overtime Permanent]
- Y8 PTS-FLSAOT Trne [Part-time Subject (to)-FLSA Overtime-Trainee]

The employee groups and subgroups are the same as those used in PMIS; however, they are organized very differently. There are many combinations of Employee Groups and Subgroups in SAP. If the incorrect Employee Group and Subgroup are entered, it impacts time, work against, dual employment, benefits, and pay. As discussed in PA200, you can continue to see why accuracy is so critical when data is entered.

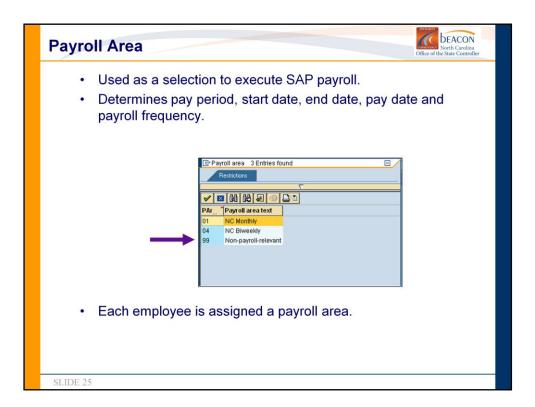
See the *Employee Groups and Subgroups* Job Aid for details concerning the various groups and subgroup combinations.

**Notes:** 



The **Payroll Area** is derived from a combination of personnel area, personnel subarea, employee group and employee subgroup. The payroll area determines payroll cycle.

Notes:

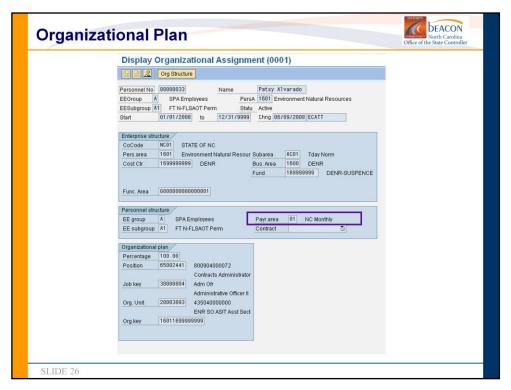


Payroll accounting is performed for each payroll area.

SAP uses payroll areas to group together employees from whom payroll is run at the same time, and also to set the dates for the payroll period.

All temporary positions are in the biweekly cycle!

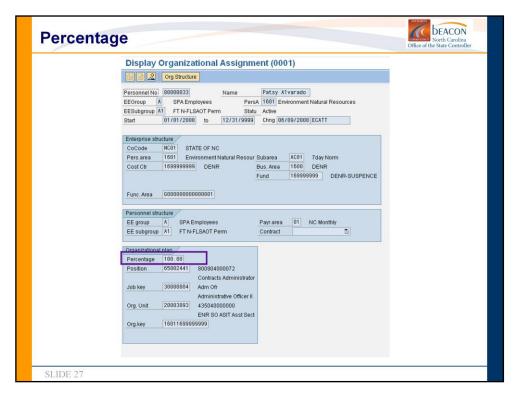
## Notes:



The organizational plan identifies the:

- Percentage
- Position
- Job
- Org Unit
- Org key

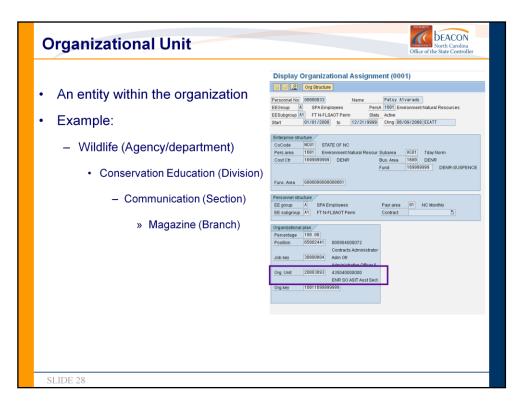
Notes:



The **Percentage** will always be 100% and identifies that the employee is working 100% of what he or she was offered and accepted.

For example, if an employee accepted a full time position at \$48,000, that employee's percentage will be 100%. By the same token, if a position is going to be shared, with two employees each working 20 hours at \$20,000, each of those employee's percentage will also be 100% (because each employee is working 100% of what was offered and accepted, which is a 20-hour work week at \$20k).

### **Notes:**



An **Organizational** (Org) **Unit** is an entity within the organizational structure. An Org Unit can be the State of North Carolina, Agencies/departments, Divisions, sections, branches, work groups, or units throughout the organization.

Positions and the people who hold positions are assigned to an Organizational Unit. An Org Unit can have subordinate Org Units reporting to it, or it can be a subordinate that reports to another Org Unit.

Notes:

# Job versus Position (1 of 2)

### DEACON North Carolina Office of the State Controller

### Job

- Defines general classification of functions and duties that are identical across the State
- Has a one to many ratio to positions
- Defines EEO, Job Group, and Census Codes
- Is not held by a person
- Is the basis for creating positions
- Is maintained by Shared Services

### **Position**

- Represents specific tasks performed by a person
- Has a many to one ratio to jobs
- Belongs to an Organizational Unit
- Inherits attributes from the job and organizational unit
- · Is held by a person
- May be classified as Chief position
- Is maintained by Agency and Shared Services

SLIDE 29

A **job** is the foundation from which positions are created. A job is a general *classification* of duties and attributes. Typical attributes are: function, job family, FLSA status and role. One job can be used to create many positions. A job is identified by a unique number. When you hear the term *class* or *classification* you will immediately know that a job is being referenced. Of course, the converse is also true—when you hear job, you will know it is a *class*.

A **position** inherits the general classification of duties and attributes from the job. However, additional specific tasks and duties are added to the position. Many positions can be created from only one job. Each position has its own unique number as an identifier.

In BEACON, you can see both the job (class) and the position title for an employee.

### **Notes:**

Official Job (Class) Title	Position (Working) Title
Engineer (graded)	<ul> <li>Water Quality Engineer</li> <li>Air Quality Engineer</li> <li>Building Systems Engineer</li> <li>County Maintenance Engineer</li> <li>Elevator Engineer</li> <li>Environmental Engineer</li> </ul>
try Technician ed)	<ul><li> Environmental Engineer</li><li> County Ranger</li><li> Nursery Technician</li><li> District Ranger</li></ul>

An example of a job (class) and its related positions is engineering. There may be several different types of engineers in the organization. Each engineer position has its own specific tasks and duties; however, some general information is common to all engineer positions. That general information is created in the job and then used as a template to create the various engineer positions. The specific information pertinent to each engineer position is then added at the position level.

The relationship between jobs and positions is the same in both graded and banded jobs and positions.

### Notes:

### **Positions**



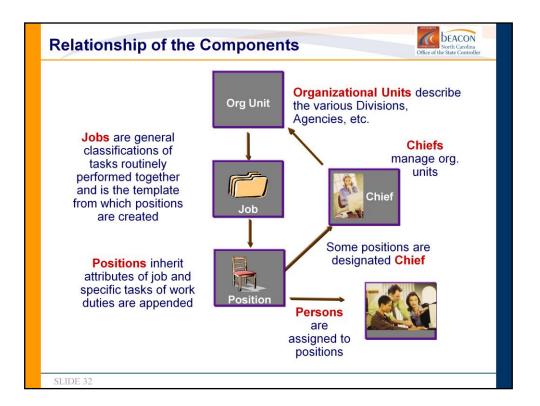
- A person holds a position
- Supervisors or managers who manage org units are identified as Chiefs
- A Chief manages his or her org unit and any subordinate org units.
- A Chief reports to other Chiefs just as org units report to other org units.
- · Only one Chief is assigned to an org unit
- Position numbers are sequentially assigned

SLIDE 31

A position is described by a job and held by a **person**. In SAP terms, a person is a holder of a position, and is not a holder of a job. When a person is hired using the PA modules, he or she is assigned to a position that resides in an organizational unit. It is important to remember that an employee's personnel record will contain the position name and number, org unit name and number, and job name and number as well as the person's name and personnel number. In BEACON, position numbers are assigned sequentially. There is no set numbering convention.

Some positions are designated as Chief positions. Any position that manages employees and/or an organizational unit will be designated a Chief position. When you think of a traditional organizational chart, you know that managers usually report to an upper level manager, and the division, agency or department reports up the organization as well. The same is true for the Chief position and the organizational unit that he or she manages.

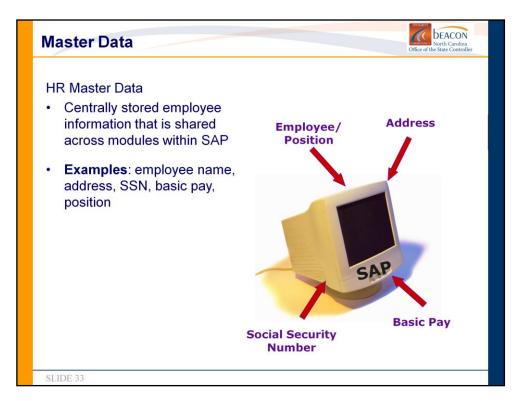
**Notes:** 



As illustrated, the org unit, job, position, and persons are related. After the org unit is created, a position is created from a job and assigned to the org unit. The position may be classified as a Chief position if it manages an org unit. Persons are assigned to the various positions.

Org units, jobs and positions are maintained in the Organizational Management modules which are not part of Personnel Administration. However, it is necessary that you have a general understanding of how the components are related.

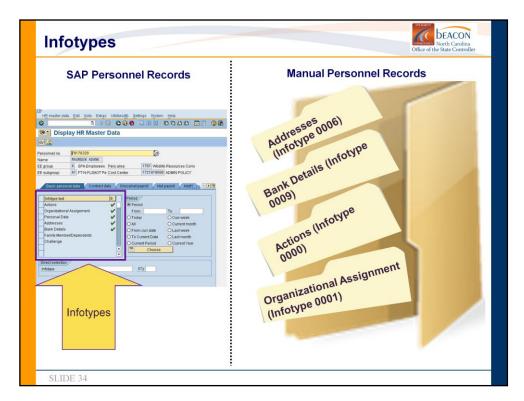
### Notes:



Master data is centrally stored information (data) that is shared across SAP modules. Master data contains the employee's personal, position, and organizational related information and includes all of the data required for processing benefits, time and payroll. Master Data represents individual entries such as employee name, address, basic pay and so forth.

Generally, master data is information that remains the same over a long period of time. Since SAP is integrated with other modules, those modules can use HR master data as applicable which eliminates duplicate data entries. Likewise, when needed, HR can use the master data associated with the other modules.

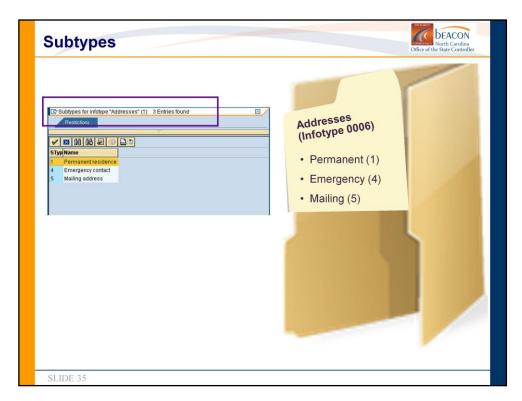
### **Notes:**



Employee master data is organized into **infotypes**. Infotypes are used to group related data fields together to form units of information in the HR module. Infotype is the term SAP uses to identify the screens that make up an employee's personnel file. Just as you would have individual pieces of paper in a file folder to comprise a manual personnel record, you will now have electronic infotypes to comprise a personnel record. Just think of an infotype as a screen of information.

Infotypes form the basis of the actions and sequencing that allow for easier and faster data entry and updates.

### Notes:



A **subtype** is an expansion of an infotype to hold additional screens of information. For example, the State of North Carolina will record not only an employee's permanent address, but the mailing address and emergency contact information as well. Therefore, the Addresses infotype (0006), contains subtypes (1, 4, 5) for those additional addresses. Only a few infotypes require subtypes.

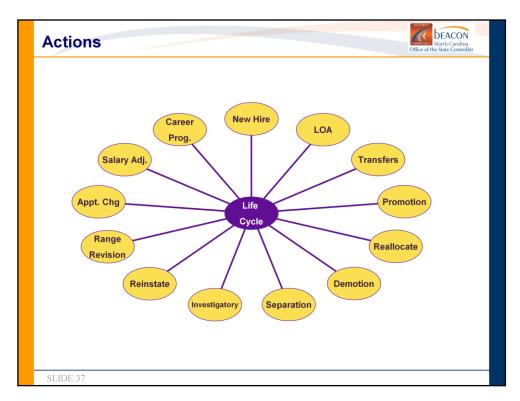
### Notes:

# Infotypes Job Aid Review the infotypes and descriptions on the Infotypes Job Aid In the exercises that follow, you will practice displaying the following infotypes: Actions Organizational Assignment Personal Data

Take a moment to review the *PA Infotypes* Job Aid. It contains a complete list of all the infotypes used in Personnel Administration, the code and a brief description. Discuss with the instructor any questions you have about infotypes and their descriptions.

As you work through the exercises on the following pages, observe the infotypes so that you can become familiar with the fields and types of information that are contained on each of them.

**Notes:** 



When you consider the life cycle of an employee, you realize that it comprises many different events. SAP defines those events as a specific infotype called **Actions** (0000), which are illustrated above. An Action combines logically related infotypes that are needed to complete data entry for a specific event in the employee's life cycle into one *infogroup*. The infotypes in the infogroup are sequentially arranged and automatically display. This helps to simplify the data entry for the Action and eliminates the need for HR personnel to have to remember which screens need to be accessed and updated. You can see that the term Action in SAP has a different meaning than it did in PMIS.

With the Actions infotype (0000) you can display an overview of all the important changes related to an employee, and you can thus document the most important stages that an employee passes through in his or her history with the State.

Each Action has one or more reasons that are associated with the life cycle event.

# Notes:

# Personnel Actions and Reasons Job Aid Previous PMIS actions are now SAP reasons Actions describe various events in the employee's life cycle Each Action has one or more associated reason Actions ensure that all necessary data is entered

Take a moment to review the *PA-Actions-Reason-Definitions* Job Aid. It contains a complete list of all the reasons associated with each of the Actions.

You can see from the Job Aid that the actions that you previously used in PMIS are now the *reasons* in SAP. The HR personnel who creates an Action in SAP, determines and selects the appropriate Action for the employee's life cycle event. After the appropriate Action is selected, he or she then clicks a down-arrow and selects the applicable reason for the Action. When you display the Action, the reason also displays.

Discuss with the instructor any questions you have about Actions and the associated reasons. In the next lesson, you will have an opportunity to view an Action. After you learn to display an Action, you use the same process and methodology to display any Action.

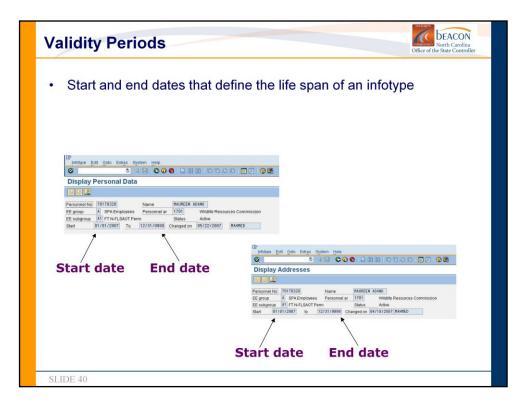
Notes:

# Pates are Critical in SAP Every entry must have a beginning (effective) date SAP automatically assigns an end date Infotypes can be manually assigned an end date

Every HR Action and infotype must have a beginning (effective) and ending date. When records are created or updated, the data entry personnel is required to enter an effective (beginning) date. The SAP effective date default is the current date. Therefore, data entry personnel must be especially diligent about entering the correct effective date when entering data.

SAP automatically assigns an end date to the new data (more about this momentarily), as well as assigns an end date to the previous data. An end date can also be manually entered by HR data entry personnel.

# **Notes:**

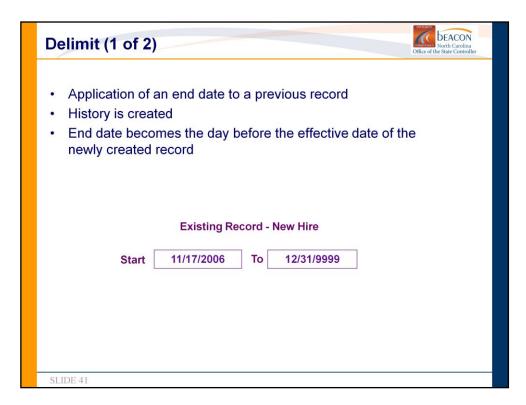


When a record is created, it must have a beginning or start date and an ending date, which is called the **validity period**. Although the data entry personnel will always know the start date of a record, he or she often won't know the end date. For example, if an employee is hired or promoted today, the end date for either of those records is unknown. To accommodate for that uncertainty, SAP allocates an end date of December 31, 9999 (sometimes referred to as the end of time) for all current records. When that current record ends, SAP applies the appropriate end date.

When an infotype in an employee's SAP personnel record is revised, the old record is not lost or overwritten (unless it is a correction entry), it just ceases to be the most current record. The old record remains in the system as part of the employee's history. Historical records will have actual start and end dates; the current record's end date is 12/31/9999. In case of a correction entry, the incorrect data is overwritten because you obviously don't need a historical record of the incorrect data.

# **Notes:**

## PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



**Delimit** means to put an end date on a previous record. When the new record for an infotype is created, SAP automatically delimits the previous record, thereby preserving history. Any record with an end date other than 12/31/9999 has been delimited.

In the example illustrated above, the employee's existing Actions infotype is the new hire record. At the time the employee was hired, it was unknown when the end date for the new hire Action infotype would occur. Therefore, SAP assigned 12/31/9999 as the end date.

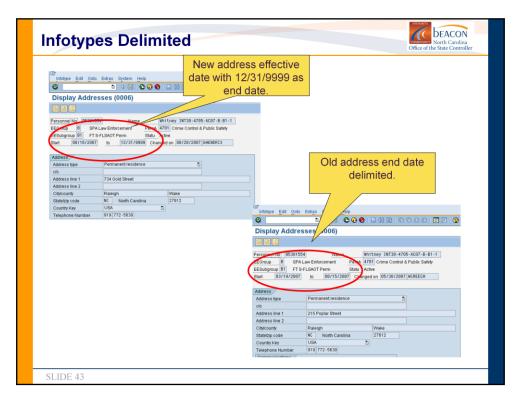
# Notes:

Delimit (2	of 2)						
Delimit							
	Former Existing Record - New Hire						
Start [	11/17/2006 To 03/04/2007						
	New Record - Promotion						
Start	3/05/2007 To 12/31/9999						
SLIDE 42							

When a new Action is created, SAP automatically delimits the former record *one day prior* to the new record, because records must not overlap. For example, a person cannot be married and single at the same time; or, be an active employee and at the same time be terminated.

Continuing with our Actions example, the employee was promoted 3/5/07. The promotion now becomes the new Actions record, with an end date until the end of time. The former existing record (the New Hire) was delimited to 3/4/2007, which is one day prior to the promotion start date.

Since SAP is date driven, it is important to understand the concept of records using validity periods, with beginning and ending dates. This allows many records to exist for an employee. You can retrace employees' personnel records throughout their time with an organization.

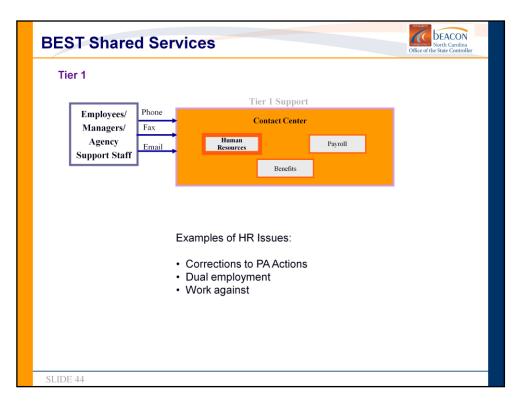


The preceding example was for the Actions (New Hire, Promotion) infotype. However, the same concept is true for individual infotypes as well.

In the above example, the employee moved to a new permanent address effective 8/16/2007. When the new permanent address was entered with the 8/16/2007 effective date, SAP automatically assigned the end date as 12/31/9999 and delimited the old permanent address as of 8/15/2007.

The employee's other addresses, emergency contact and mailing address, still have their original end dates of 12/31/9999 because no changes have been made to them. In this case, the Addresses infotype has several subtypes, all with ending dates of 12/31/9999.

**Notes:** 

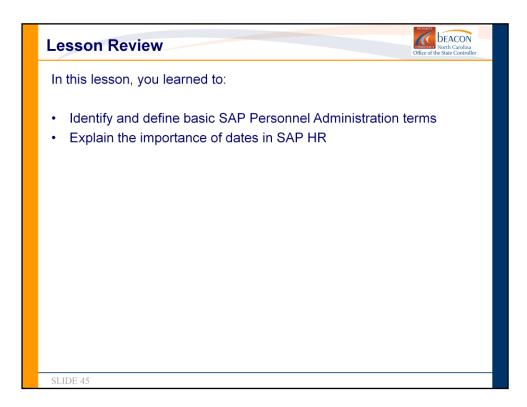


The BEACON Enterprise Support Team (BEST) Shared Services is a group of employees and managers who provide a point of contact to answer questions as well as research and resolve issues. BEST Shared Services is:

- A team of support specialists with access to common knowledge content and management tools
- A single point of contact for all initial questions
- Available to employees, managers, business partners, and Agency support staff
- Available via phone, fax, or email
  - 1-866-NCBEST4U
  - 1-866-622-3784
  - 919-707-0707-in Raleigh
  - BESTSharedServices@ncosc.net
- Able to either provide immediate answers, or route calls to appropriate expert or support group
- Able to establish Alerts for known issues

**Notes:** 

# PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



Notes:

# **Activity**

### DEACON North Carolina

### Review – match terms and definitions

- The instructor has two decks of cards, each deck a different color. The decks have been shuffled and are placed face down. One set of cards contains a term; the other set contains a definition. You are to take a card from each of the decks, and then try to find the person who has the match to each of your cards.
- There may be more cards than there are participants. In that
  case, the instructor will place any remaining cards face up so
  that the terms and definitions can be seen. If you can't find a
  person that matches your cards, it may still be in the deck!

SLIDE 46

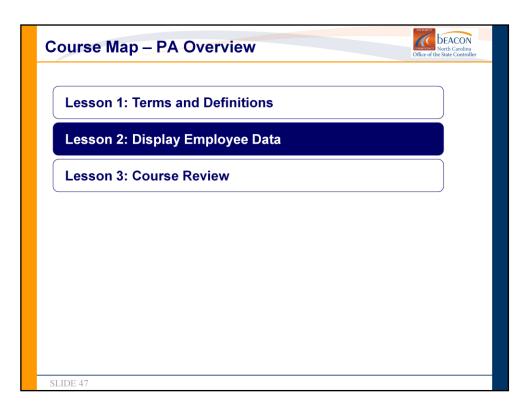
Note to instructor:

Notes:

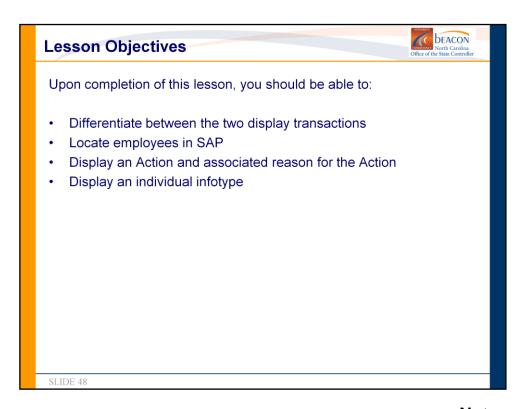
Prior to the activity, shuffle each deck independently and place face down on a table.

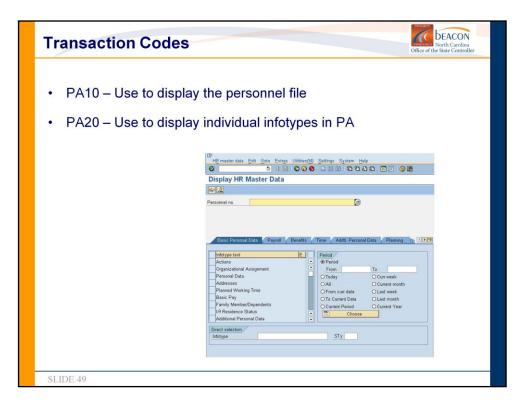
There will probably be more cards than there are participants. If that happens, after each participant takes a card from each deck, turn any remaining cards in both decks face up so that the terms and definitions can be clearly seen.

# PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



Notes:



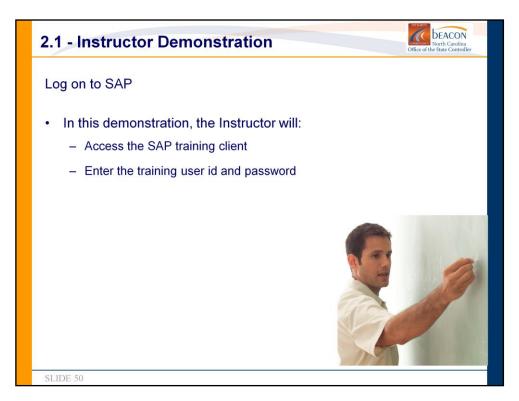


To display personnel information, you will use either transaction code **PA10** or **PA20**. With the exception of Shared Services, you will only see the employees within your own Division or Agency. In a similar manner, you will only see those infotypes to which you have the security access to view. For example, if an employee has a grievance infotype, but your security access doesn't include grievances, you will not be able to see that record for your employee.

PA10 is used to display an employee's personnel record. It is the equivalent of having a personnel record on several pieces of paper stapled together in logical sequence. Using PA10 is an efficient way to look at the personnel record.

PA20 is used to display individual infotypes. Using PA20 saves time when you need to look at only one or two pieces of information in a personnel file. For example, if you only need to view the employee's salary, you can go directly to the Basic Pay infotype (0008). However, if you used PA10, you would have to page forward until you reached that particular infotype.

# **Notes:**

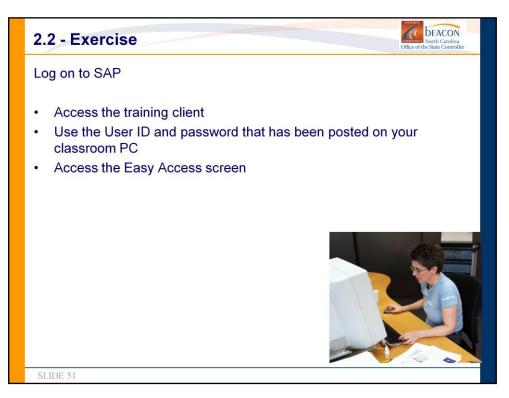


Watch as the instructor illustrates how to log on to the SAP training client, enter the user name and password, and access the Easy Access screen.

Note to instructor. After you reach the Easy Access screen, you can maximize the SAP screen for overhead viewing by using the **Customize Local Layout** button.

From the menu, click the Customize Local Layout button. Select **Font** and change the font size to **18**.

# **Notes:**

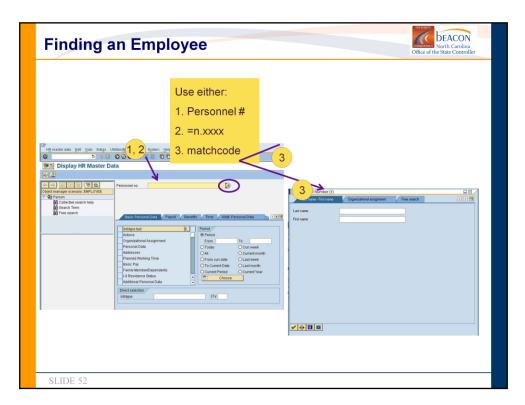


### Scenario:

You are ready to begin viewing the data contained in an employee's master data using the menu path. First, you must log on to SAP.

- 1. Access the SAP training client.
- 2. Enter the User ID and password that is assigned to your classroom PC.
- 3. Stop when you have reached the Easy Access screen.

Notes:



Before you can display employee data, you must identify the employee that you want to view. There are a variety of ways you can identify or search for an employee:

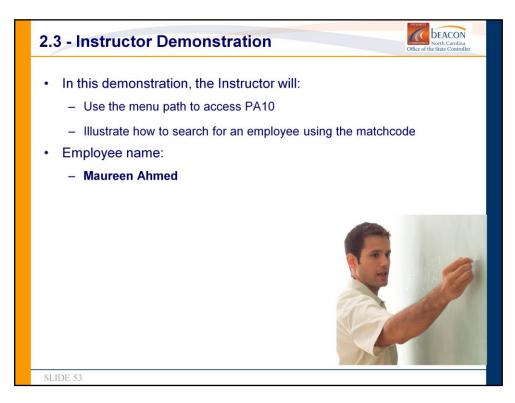
- 1. Enter the personnel number into the Personnel no. field.
- Use the shortcut in the Personnel No. field to search for the employee using the last name:

=n.xxxxx (equals, n, dot, last name)—no spaces Example: =n.Hendrix

A list of all of the employees with that last name displays. Double-click to select the appropriate employee and press **Enter**.

3. Use the match code at the end of the Personnel No. field. You can then search for the employee by last and first name, personnel number or org assignment.

**NOTE:** Many SAP fields contain a matchcode, indicating that you can search for applicable information for the specific field.



Watch as the instructor illustrates how to use the menu path to access PA10. The instructor will search for Maureen H. Ahmed by using the matchcode function and the employee's last name.

 From the SAP Easy Access screen, use the following menu path:

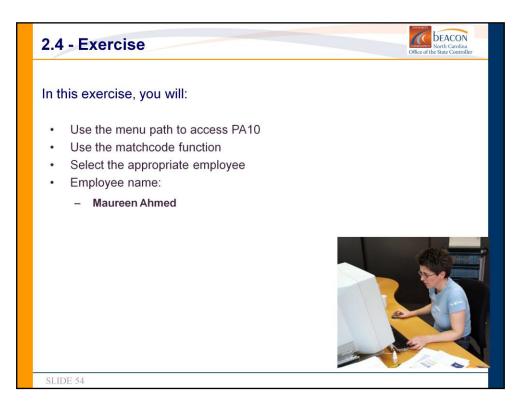
Human Resources > Personnel Management > Administration > HR Master Data > Personnel File

- 2. Click the matchcode button.
- 3. At the *Personnel Number (1)* screen, type **Ahmed** in the Last Name field.
- 4. Click the **Start Search** button. A list is displayed, even if there is only one employee with the last name. Double click the applicable employee. The employee's personnel number is populated in the Personnel No. field. You must press **Enter** in order for the employee's name to display on the screen.

**NOTE:** As an alternative to using the menu code, you can enter the transaction code directly into the Command field and then press Enter.

**Notes:** 

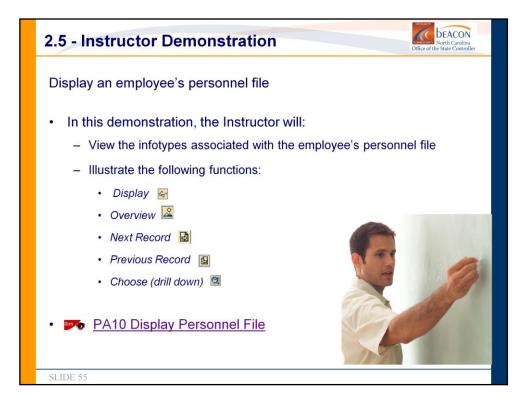
# PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



### Scenario:

Use the menu path to access PA10. Search for Maureen H. Ahmed by using the matchcode function and the employee's last name. Follow the instructions on the preceding page.

# **Notes:**



The instructor will access a simulation and demonstrate how to use the various functions available on the infotypes.

As the instructor progresses through each infotype (screen), observe the name and number of the infotype and compare it to the *Infotypes and Descriptions* handout. Review the fields on the individual infotypes so that you can become familiar with the various types of information on each one.

As a reminder, in the training class you have access to all Actions and infotypes. However, in your work environment, your access will be limited based on your BEACON HR role.

When the instructor demonstrates the use of the Overview function, observe that the transactions for the infotype display in a list, or summary. The most current record (with the data 12/31/9999) is at the top of the list. This is opposite to how current records are displayed in PMIS.

Notes:

2.	6 - Exercise  Morth Carolina Office of the State Controller
	splay an employee's personnel file  View all of the infotypes associated with the personnel file  Use the appropriate function to go forward and backward in the file  On the Actions infotype, drill down to the detail  The most current record is on top (opposite of PMIS)  Answer the questions about the employee  Employee name:  Maureen Ahmed
SL	LIDE 56

### Scenario:

You want to view the employee's entire personnel file. You prefer to see all of the data rather than viewing the infotypes individually.

Transaction Code: PA10 Personnel File

### **Questions/Results:**

- 1. On what date was the employee hired?\_\_\_\_\_
- 2. T or F: The New Hire date is the most current record\_\_\_\_\_

How do you know your answer is correct?

3. What is the employee's position number?

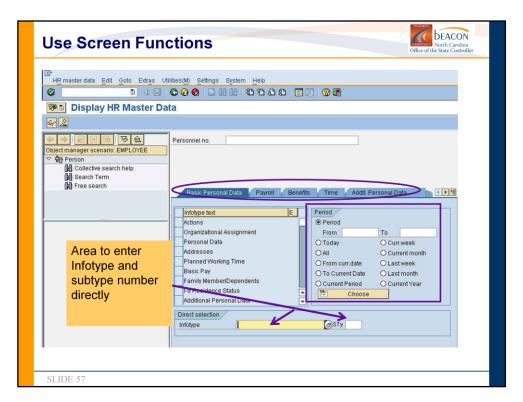
Position title?\_\_\_\_\_

- 4. What is the employee's personnel number?\_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Which infotypes did you use to find this information?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** 

Page 56



When you use PA20 to access the *Display HR Master Data* screen, you can use several options to choose the individual infotypes you wish to view:

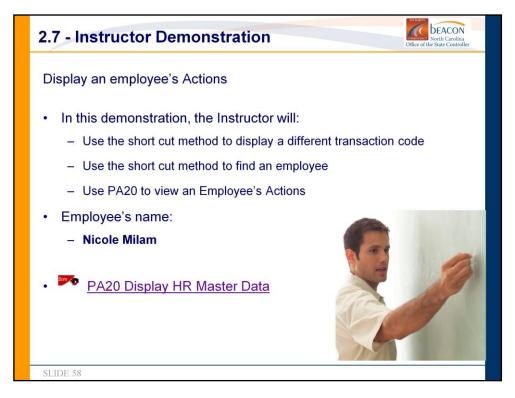
**Tabs**: The infotypes are grouped together by subject matter on a Tab menu. Merely select the Tab you want to access, or use the display all tabs button.

**Period**: You have various options regarding the time frame you wish to use when displaying an infotype. It is important when you are viewing infotypes to ensure that you have selected the appropriate time frame. If an infotype does not display, it could be because it was not valid during the time period you have selected. Some infotypes will only display if the *All* option has been selected.

**Direct Selection**: You can either enter the infotype code and subtype in the *Direct Selection* field, or use the matchcode to search for the infotype by name.

The left panel, the Object Manager, can be hidden from view by selecting **Settings > Hide Object Manager** on the menu.

**Notes:** 



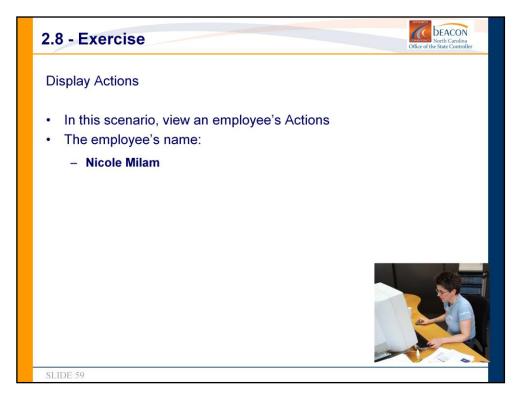
The instructor will first demonstrate how to change from one transaction code to another without going back to the Easy Access screen. By using /nxx (for example, /nPA20), you can immediately go from one transaction code to another. Using this short cut method when you are entering data, however, does not prompt you to save your data.

In addition, the instructor will use the =n.xxx shortcut method to find the employee.

Once again, as the instructor moves through each infotype (screen), observe the name and number of the infotype and compare it to the *Infotypes and Descriptions* handout. Review the fields on the individual infotypes so that you can become familiar with the various types of information on each one.

- 1. In the Command field, type /nPA20.
- 2. Press Enter.
- 3. At the *Display HR Master Data* screen, type **=n.milam** in the *Personnel No.* field.
- 4. Press Enter.

# Notes:



### Scenario:

You want to view the employee's Actions information. You don't want to scroll through several pages of information to view the data you are seeking. Use the appropriate transaction code and the instructions on the previous page to view the Actions. Refer to the *PA Infotypes* handout for details about each infotype code and description.

### **Questions/Results:**

1.	Besides the new hire, what other Actions and reasons have
	been entered for the employee?

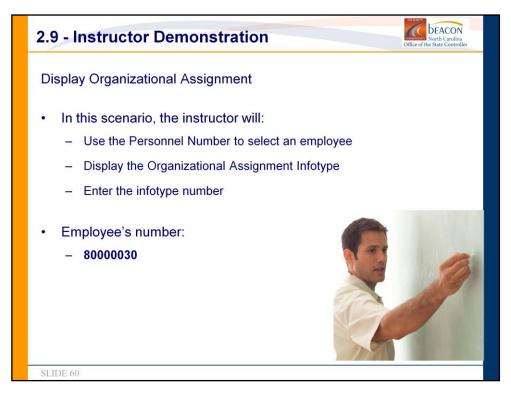
2. Was the employee's salary affected by any of the Actions?

If yes, what was the previous salary?\_\_\_\_\_.

What is the new salary?\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. What are the numbers of the infotypes you used to find this information? \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes:** 



Watch as the instructor enters the Organizational Assignment infotype number (0001) into the *Infotype* field and selects the Display option.

In this example, the personnel number is known and entered into the *Personnel No*. field. However, after the instructor enters the personnel number, the **Enter** button <u>must</u> be selected (or press Enter on the keyboard). Otherwise, it is displayed as though the previous employee is still on the screen.

- 1. Enter **80000030** in the *Personnel No.* field.
- 2. Press Enter.
- 3. From the *Display HR Master Data* screen, type **0001** in the *Infotype* field.
- 4. Press Enter.
- 5. Click the **Display** and then the **Overview** options to illustrate the difference.

Notes:

2	2.10 - Exercise	DEACON Office of the State Controller
	<ul> <li>In this scenario, view information about an employee's o unit, position, and FLSA status</li> <li>Employee:         <ul> <li>80000030</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	rg
	SLIDE 61	

### Scenario:

For this exercise, use the *Infotypes and Descriptions* handout to determine which infotype contains the types of information described above.

**Transaction code**: PA20 Display HR Master Data

### **Questions/Results:**

1.	I o which	า ora un	it does the em	plovee belong	?

2. What is the job title?\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the position title?\_\_\_\_\_

Is the employee EPA or SPA?\_\_\_\_\_

4. Is the employee subject to FLSA overtime?\_\_\_\_\_

5. Is the employee permanent or temporary? \_\_\_\_\_

Full time or part-time?\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the infotype number? \_\_\_\_\_

Notes:

# In this scenario, view information about an employee's marital and veteran status as well as the social security information. Use the Infotypes and Descriptions handout to determine which infotype you will use. Employee Elizabeth Watkins (the same employee you used previously)

### Scenario:

View the employee's information and answer the questions below.

Transaction code: PA20 Display HR Master Data

### Questions/Results:

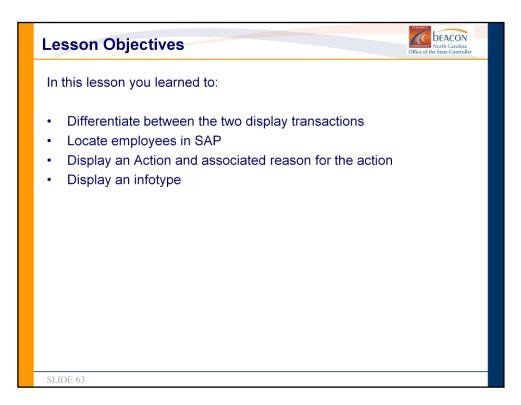
- What is the marital status?
- 2. What is the employee's Personnel Number?\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. T or F: The employee's Personnel Number is the same as the Social Security Number.\_\_\_\_\_

How do you know your answer is correct?

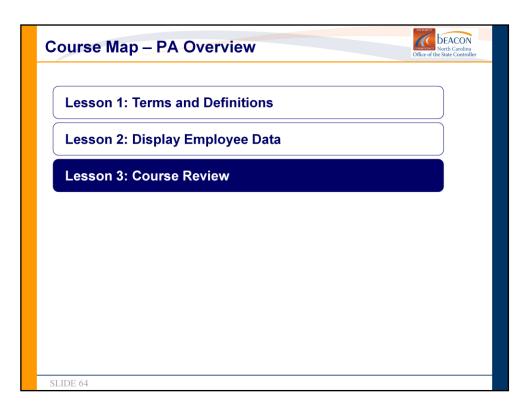
4. What is the number of the infotype you used to find this information?

Notes:

Page 62

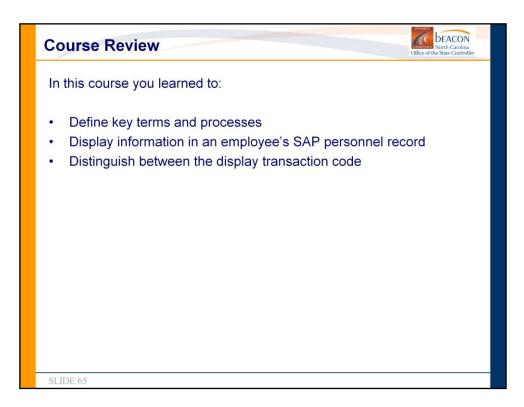


# PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



Notes:

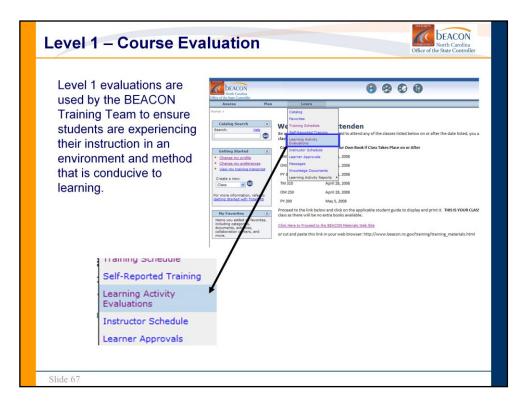
# PA210 - Personnel Administration Terms, Concepts, and Display Data



Notes:

Review Activity  DEACON North Carolina Office of the State Controller
For this scenario, use PA20 (rather than PA10) in order to practice and answer the following questions about an employee
- Employee name: Maureen Ahmed
SLIDE 66

1.	Maureen has been on leave of absence for some time and her supervisor has called and asked when she is expected to return to work
	Which infotype contains this information?
2.	Maureen's supervisor needs to know her current salary
	On which infotype did you find this information?
3.	What is Maureen's birth date?
	Which infotype contains this data?
4.	What is Maureen's current military status?
	On which infotype did you find this information?
5.	True or False: Maureen is an EPA employee who is subject to FLSA OT?
	Which infotype did you review to find out?



### Level 1 Evaluations

The Level 1 evaluation classes is accessed as shown above (Learner Home Page > Learn > Learning Activity Evaluations).

Ask your instructor if you have any difficulty accessing the course evaluation.

**Notes:** 

# **Next Steps**



- Monitor BEACON communication
  - BEST Shared Services web site (especially the Updates tab)
  - URL: http://www.ncosc.net/BEST/
- Review conceptual materials
- Access BEACON Help
  - Access from an SAP transaction
  - URL: http://help.mybeacon.nc.gov/beaconhelp
- Practice what you've learned
  - URL: https://mybeacon.nc.gov
  - Client 899
  - Use your current NCID user name and password

Slide 68



Continue to monitor updates on the BEACON University website for information regarding any future training that you are scheduled to attend.

Keep your training materials close by as a ready reference.

# Want to practice what you have learned from your desk?

 Follow the link provided above to access the training client on the BEACON website. The training client is number 899. Your current NCID user name and password are used to access the practice environment.

## Need transactional assistance after go live?

 Remember to access BEACON help when you need assistance in completing transactions. As stated above, the work instructions can be accessed either on line or by clicking on BEACON help from within an SAP transaction. Notes:



Transaction	Description	Type	Page #
Activity	Lesson Review Activity – Match Terms and Definitions	NA	46
NA	2.1 Log on to SAP 2.2 Log on to SAP	D E	50 51
NA	2.3 Use Menu Path and Matchcode 2.4 Use Menu Path and Matchcode	D E	53 54
PA10	2.5 Display Personnel File 2.6 Display Personnel File	D E	55 56
PA20	2.7 Display Actions 2.8 Display Actions	D E	58 59
PA20	2.9 Display an organizational assignment 2.10 Display an organizational assignment	D E	60 61
PA20	2.11 Display an employee's personal information	E	62
Activity	Course Review Activity	NA	66
ass Job Aids:  • PA Actions an  • PA Infotypes			
<ul> <li>Employee Gro</li> </ul>	oups and Subgroups		